REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,352.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 6th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,969 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

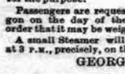
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 2.0 H.P.), Captain G. J. Babot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 6th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ	,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEWS' Steamer "CELLA," 2000 Tons, 3 0 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander, will sail for Liverpool, about 10th September next.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL... £45 { exclusive of Wines, &c.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship Brokers.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s S.S. INDIA will leave on SUNDAY, the 1st September 1872, at 8 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 7 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 29th August 1872. Agents R. S. N. Company.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	Without Wines.
Alexandria	39	25	8-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.
PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. EUROPEAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. European.
Bombay, 27th August 1872.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings in Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Tea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
(C NO SQUARE, LONDON.)

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

COME AND SEE.

Sale of very Superior and Choice Oil Paintings and Invoice of Pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German-War. Subjects are Steeple Chase, The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and his Ministry, Frederick William, The Right Hon. B. D'Israeli and his Ministry, Consolation, The Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, H. R. H. Prince of Wales and his family, Meeting of Wellington and Blucher, and various other well selected drawings of important scenes of the late Franco-German-War.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, 4th September, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mortgagors Hejeerambai, widow of the late Dawood Jowa, and Esmal Dawood.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate at Memon Wada Street, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurements 70 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 63, and bounded on the east by the Memon Wada Street, on the west by the house of Shaboh, on the north by the house of Casumn Dosa, and on the south by the house of Memon Aba Fatta.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 31st August 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that (unless previously sold by private contract) a sale by Public Auction will take place on the date hereafter named, by order of the mortgagee, of the undermentioned property, on the premises.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, at No. 50, Parsee Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m. precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land or ground, situate in Mody Street, in the sub-district of the Fort, in the town of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (No. 37) thereon erected, and bounded on the east by Mody Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers' passage and property of Moteeshaw, on the north by the property of Framjee Bomanjee, and on the south by the property of Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttiewalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Darookhana Bunder, Mazagon, on account of the first purchasers Sullimun Lutiff, Lutiff Noor Mahomed, Hajee Noor Mahomed, Gunny and Tyeb Gunny.

About 100 Tons of superior Moulmein Teak Logs, Boards and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 31st August 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

10 bales Green Twist.
On account of the first Indentor, Aboolally Amedjee :—
1 case Beads.

AT 1 P.M.

One nice English-built Shigrum, by Laing and Melvin of Aberdeen.
One Second-hand Office Brougham.
One do. Buggy in perfect repair.
One handsome Grey Brougham Horse.
One Bay Australian, a good Riding and Driving Horse.
One handsome Grey Pony.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly English walnut-wood, mahogany, ebony, and richly gilt household furniture, magnificent crystal cut and plated 24, 18, 12, and 8 lights candleliers by Nash, handsome cheval glasses in richly gilt frames with console tables, Tucker's handsome plated 4, 6 and 12 lights argand chandeliers, valuable gilt clocks, wall gerandoles, handsome screens, rich carpets, China garden seat, China pots of choice plants, &c., at Love Lane, next to H. H. Aga Khan.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th and THURSDAY, the 19th proximo, Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by public auction at the above-mentioned place, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hurbhun Nursey, the mortgagor, the very valuable and costly furniture, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view five days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 31st August 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POONA GRAND HORSE SHOW

FOR ALL INDIA, will be opened by H. E. the Governor, on MONDAY, 23RD SEPT., 1872, immediately after the POONA RACES, and remain open until the following Saturday.

Patron.
H. E. Sir P. Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

Vice-Patron.
H. E. Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Stewards.

Major-General Grant, C.B.	W. Lamb, Esq.
W. H. Havelock, Esq.	Major-General Sir E. D. Russell.
A. Malcolm, Esq.	Major Blundell.
Col. Macdonald.	Sir J. Jejeebhoy.
A. E. D. Grey, Esq.	G. Norman, Esq.
A. A. Borradaile, Esq.	Captain Liddell.
Colonel Wetropp.	Colonel W. Anderson.
Major Probyn.	T. Filgate Esq.
H. H. Malleson, Esq.	Colonel Sir W. Mercewether.
Colonel Gell.	Colonel Le Poer Treach.
Colonel Aitchison.	Major R. Stewart.
Colonel Holland.	F. Souter, Esq.
Colonel Henderson.	Colonel Berthon.

J. E. Oliphant, Esq. } Joint Secretaries.
Major Wardrop.

Judges.

To be appointed by the Stewards from among themselves or otherwise, so as to represent as far as possible all parts of India. Judging will commence at 7 A.M., on Saturday, 21st September.

Subscriptions.

To be paid to the Undersigned, or to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on or before 1st September.

Site.

By permission of the Military authorities, the Poona Racecourse, where temporary stabling will be provided for the horses. Also a good ride with jumps and a drive.

Entrance Fees.	
For each class in which exhibited	Rs. 10 .....Per Horse or Galloway.
	,, 5 .....Pony

Visitor's Tickets.
For the week.

Family	Rs. 10
Single	,, 6
For the day	,, 2

Prizes.

N. B.—No 2nd prize will be given in any class unless four horses are exhibited therein, nor any 3rd prize unless six are shown, except in either case, if strongly recommended by the Judges, and the Judges may withhold all or any prize if they consider the Horses shown are undeserving.

Prizes.			
Class.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1—English Horses suitable as Stallions... ...	250	150	50
2—English Mares suitable for breeding ...	150	100	50
3—Australian Horses suitable as Stallions ...	250	150	50
4—Australian Mares suitable to breed from ...	150	100	50
5—Arabs suitable as Stallions	250	150	50
6—Arab Mares suitable for breeding	150	100	50
7—Arab Gallaway or Pony Stallion ...	150	100	50
8—Country or Stud bred Horses fit for Stallions.	150	100	50
9—Country and Stud bred Mares over 14-1 ...	150	100	50
10—Ditto do. under 14 ...	100	70	40
11—Country and Stud bred Galloway and Pony Stallions	75	50	25
12—Ditto do. Mares ...	75	50	25
13—Yearling foals, any breed ...	75	50	25
14—Ditto fillies do. ...	75	50	25
15—Two year old colts ...	100	70	40
16—Ditto fillies do. ...	100	70	40
17—Three year do. colts do. ...	125	90	50
18—Ditto fillies do. ...	125	90	50
19—Four year do. colts do. ...	150	100	50
20—Ditto fillies do. ...	100	70	40

The produce of any Government Stud Stallion.

21—Yearling foals ditto ...	75	50	25	
22— Do. fillies ditto ...	75	50	25	
23—Two year old Colts ...	100	70	40	
24— Do. fillies ...	100	70	40	
25—Three year old Colts ...	125	90	50	
26— Ditto fillies ...	125	90	50	
27—Four ditto Colts ...	150	100	50	
28— Ditto fillies ...	150	100	50	

Three may compete in Classes 13 to 20.

29—Two year old Gelding country bred ...	100	70	40
30—Three ditto ditto ...	125	90	50
31—Four ditto ditto ...	150	100	50
32—Five ditto ditto ...	160	110	60
33—Chargers, any breed or sex ...	150	100	53
34—Hunters ditto ...	150	100	50
35—Hacks or Roadsters ...	150	100	50
35—Ladies' Horses ...	100	75	50
36—Pairs of Carriage Horses, any breed or sex ..	250	150	75
37—Roadster Horse ...	100	70	40
38—Buggy or Dog Cart Horse ...	100	70	40
39—Tonga Ponies, pairs ...	80	60	40
40—State Horse used by Native Chiefs...	100	70	40
41—The best Horse of any class, breed, or sex Rs.	500		

Given by H. E. the Governor.

A Silver Medal will be awarded to any animal which, though not deemed worthy of a prize, is commended by the Judges.

N. B.—The Standard of height—for Gallowsays, above 13-2 and not exceeding 14 hands ; for "Ponies," 12-2 and under.

The Agents of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies have consented to carry horses to and from the Show at reduced rates on the following conditions :—

Full Fares will be charged for a horse for the journey to Poona, but it will be carried free on the return journey on production of a certificate signed by one of the Secretaries, to the effect that the animal has been exhibited at the Show, and remains the property of the sender.

The concession is made only on the condition that the Railway Companies are relieved of all liability for damage to any horse carried under this arrangement.

Intending exhibitors should give notice on or as soon after as possible 1st September to either of the Secretaries, who will at once forward a printed Form of Description Return which should be filled in and returned without delay to the Secretary, *together with the Entrance Fee.* Horses to be exhibited should arrive in Poona not later than the morning of 21st September.

J. E. OLIPHANT, } Joint Secretaries.
A. WARDROP, }

N. B.—Any animal competent for this Show may be entered in more then one class provided entrance fee be paid for each class.

But the same animal cannot take more than 2 prizes.

And the winner of His Excellency the Governor's prize (41) will not be given a prize in any other class.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Barometers,
of seven patterns, from cash Rs. 18 to credit Rs. 120.

Thermometers,
of forty patterns, from each Rs 1-13 to credit Rs. 40.

Rain Gauges :
Treacher's Inter-Tropical ; Crossley's Self-Registering.

Air Meters, Ozonometers,
AND OTHER METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS
imported by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
DIRECTRESS .....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, & MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

GREATEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION OF MODERN TIMES,
DION BOUCICAULT'S SENSATIONAL DRAMA, IN FIVE ACTS, THE
OCTOROON.
ZOE.....Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY AND THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE P. & O. COMPANY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3		

Doors open at 8.15 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

WELLINGTON TERRACE, ESPLANADE ROAD, ESPLANADE.—Comfortable RESIDENCE with BOARD for GENTLEMEN living in Bombay, or Travellers' Rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Terms moderate. Apply on the Premises, or to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CRICKET.—GENTLEMEN engaged to PLAY in the Match "CIVILIANS vs. ARMY and NAVY" will please be up punctually at 10 A.M. THIS DAY.

THOS. H. MOORE, Hon. Secretary.
31st August.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 28th instant, DIVIDEND WARRANTS for Rs. 77 per Share will be ISSUED at the Company's Office on and after the 4th proximo.

Applications for the Warrants must be made on the printed forms to be had at the Company's Office, and be accompanied by the Certificates of Shares.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 29th August 1872.

KEROSINE OIL LAMPS ; with double or single wicks ; a handsome selection just received.

TREBLY REFINED KEROSINE OIL in bottles or original tins.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONSOON SEASON.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

Coats.		Caps.		Leggings.	
Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 15-0	Rs. 17-0	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4-4	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 5-4.

ENTIRE SUIT.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 22-0.	Rs. 25-0.

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 20-0	Rs. 23-0.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.
FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A fresh supply of this comfortable and absorbing material, in all shades of colour, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season	each	6 8	7 8
	Six	36 0	42 0
Silk and Wool : the best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, Plain and Fancy colours	each	9 0	10 0
	Six	52 0	58 0
Flannel, pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy	each	8 8	9 8
Wove colours ; the best quality	Six	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk : Wove colours, perfectly fast	each	11 8	13 0
	Six	67 0	73 0
French Printed Cambrics, fast colours, with Collars attached	each	28 0	31 8
	Six	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth : fine Linen Fronts, &c.	Six	22 8	25 0
Long Cloth Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	Six	22 8	25 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped patterns	Six	22 8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts	from	7 0	8 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk ,, ,,	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks	per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours ,,		12 8	14 0
,, Neat Stripes ,,		12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes		16 8	18 8
,, ,, Balbriggan		18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread		21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks		16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours		16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours		18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers Fine Ribbed for Sportsmen	per pair	4 42	5 8
,, Stout ,,		5 12	6 8
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS Pure Merino	half doz.	19 0	21 0
,, Super ,,		24 0	27 0
,, Silk and Merino	,,	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 8
Angola Trousers from per pair	11 0	12 0
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches ,,	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety from per pair	9 0	10 0
American Drill ,, ,, 6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits ,,	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits ,,	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS
RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have ; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined ; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—" We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt., packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt. ; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
HENRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, on WEDNESDAY, 11th September 1872, at 12 Noon, precisely, for QUARRYING and DEPOSITING 47,000 TONS of RUBBLE STONE for the Base of Manora Break-water, during the Season of 1872-73.

The conditions may be seen and any required information obtained on personal application in Office hours to

W. H. PRICE, M. Inst. C.E.,
Superintendent, K. H. Works,
K. H. Works Office, Manora, 22nd August 1872.

BHOWNUGGUR PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per Share is PAYABLE at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before 1st September 1872, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed by the Directors.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged for any payments of Calls after the above date.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th August 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require during 6 months commencing from 1st September next (estimated at 60 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 31st August, instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd August 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities as the Company may require during the ensuing year, of well-seasoned MOULMEIN and RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in Squared Logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than between 250 and 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of January 1873.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained, and draft of conditions of Contract to be entered into be seen, on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the duty of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, deliver'd at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 14th September next.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th August 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 192 of 1871.

HURJEEVUNDASS ODHOWJEE MODY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Balajee Samsett Street, with ut the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE PUSTAGIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort .....Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Philip Cooper, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this High Court, at his Office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, the Eighteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Hurjeevundass Odhowjee Mody in Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendary land, containing by admeasurem nt ninety-one and four-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuage and building thereon, situate at Sonapore Breach Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 81, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the Sonapore New Road, on or towards the south by the house of Mrs. Goies, on or towards the east by the public road called Sonapore Cross Lane, and on or towards the west by a pas age, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of Pestonjee Rustomjee or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. SHAMRAO PANDURANG, Attorney for Plaintiff, in Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 16th day of August 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

BREECH-LOADING, EXPRESS, AND OTHER RIFLES.

FOR ELEPHANT, TIGER, or ANTELOPE SHOOTING, made on every approved principle of action from 25 bore as shooting guaranteed equal to any make of rifle, no matter how high the price charged.

Licenses for the manufacture of every patent Breech-loader of repute in the market.

G. E. LEWIS, Gunmaker and Contractor for every kind of Military Arms, 32 and 33, Lower Loveday-street, Birmingham England. Established 1850.

A remittance or order on English Banker must accompany order. Delivered in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, £2-2-0 extra. Breech-Loading Double Pistols, 12, 16, 20, or 450-bore, 7 guinees per pair. Rifled on Henry's patented express principle. Sporting (Shot) Breech-Loaders from £15 15s., Central-Fire or Pin.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

*Just Published, Price Rs. 2,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MOFUSSIL Press shares closed declining. Other shares steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shs.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
50,000	200	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710 xd.
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225 xd.
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	112
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	231
.....	£20	109-1/4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	195-5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,540
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	870
4,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,550
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,560
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
800	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	925
400	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,035
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,150
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,580
620	2,500	2,400	216p.a	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	3,880	225 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,210
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,070
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,800
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,160
200	500	all	83½do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	100 pa	Broach Cotton Co	1,240
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,800
200	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	8,200xd.
200	2,000	1,500	30 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,065
200	1,000	all	200 pa	French Press Co	775
200	5,000	4,000	228 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	1,600
200	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,185
200	400	350	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,080
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,320
40,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	35
500	500	300	21 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pa.	Treacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 pa.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	19½	do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch... ...	16-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1896-97	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	100½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 24th Aug. 1872.

Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	68,444 11 1
Merchandize	88,502 0 6
Electric Telegraph	630 2 5
Earth Trains	397 8 0
Total Rs.	1,58,174 6 0
Corresponding week last year open 1,266½ miles... Total Rs.	2,69,104 6 9
Decrease Rs.	1,10,930 0 9

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—30TH AUGUST.

London ...	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolams & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
30	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee, Aug. 30.
	Persian Packet	Schell	Bushire, July 26.
	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Columbian (s)	Angove	Aden and Suez
	Mola (s)	Hanna	Malabar Coast.

The steamer Ethiopia, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
27	Ireshope	Ramsey	Liverpool, April 30.
	Seaknte	Trewick	Dundee, May 8.
	Eblana	Wilson	London, May 19.
	Innocenta	Pescatti	Genoa via Suez Canal, June 14.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.			
28	Arabia (s)	Lang	Rangoon.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—30TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 30th August, 12-1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th August, 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 57 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 29th August, 5-51 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 39 minutes.

Via Turkey, 29th August, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea., 29th August, 4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 27 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 30th August, 11-10 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 17 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 30th August is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 0	0 5
,, Galle	3 48	1 1
,, Kurrachee	2 48	0 6
,, Madras	1 23	0 6

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 30th August, 11-15 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 30th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·980, rainfall 6 cents.

VINGORLA, 30th August, 6-26 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 83.

CARWAR, 30th August, 6-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light westerly, thermometer 80, barometer 29·92, rainfall 5 cents.

MANGALORE, 30th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind north-west, thermometer 86.

TUTICORIN, 30th August, 5-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·78.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 30th August, 2-20 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 29th August, 5-51 P.M.; via Turkey, 29th August, 6-5 P.M. Cable right to Pao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European (s), 22 cases sewing machines, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

Queen of India, 134 nungs planks, Abdoolramon Dada.

FROM LONDON.

Balkamah, 10 cases paper, Eeoffboy Abdoolally; 6 casks blacking, Eeoofally Sumsoodin; 7 bales paper and 1 case sewing machines, F. Mooljee; 2 cases umbrellas, Dorabjee Bezonjee & Co.; 30 cases slates, Cassum Abdoolremon; 4 cases haberdashery, King, King & Co.

Valkyrien, 70 cases confectionery, Hajee Oomerj Tyeb; 9 casks blacking, Goolamally Sumsoodin; 12 cases champagne, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy's Sons; 6 cases perfumery, M. P. Writer.

James Livesay, 4 cases brandy, Gordon & Essai.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir John Mandeville, 55 bales cotton, Allana Munjee; 1,554 bundles coir yarn, Merwanjee Framjee; 15 bales cotton, Vassonjee Jewraj; 1,252 packages ga"s, Sooltram Bhaya; 250 bags ga"s, P. Runchordass.

Celia (s), 40 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 60 bales cotton, Lalljee Ghella; 63 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

India (s), 16 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoosaz; 34 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 137 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

India (s), 24 cases mother of pearl shells, Khakeebhoy Nanjee; 115 bundles hides, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

India (s), 1 bundle shawls, Hajee Zanal Abadeen.

Columbian (s), 1 bale silk, A. Tait.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 44 packages hides and skins, Volkart Brothers.

Sphinx (s), 60 bales hides, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Dacca (s), 32 bales cotton, Dawoomul Jussoomul.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—The market continues in the same state of quiescence as in our previous issues, and prices of almost all descriptions of Grey goods remain without any notable change. First holders, although eager to sell at current rates, are very much averse to accept any reduction in values, in consequence of which business is only confined to the descriptions in which some inquiry prevails in the bazaar, but such kinds are only 39 inch 7 lbs. 45 lbs. 9 lbs. Shirtings, and 32 in. 3 and 5¼ lbs. Madapollams. 39 inch 6 lbs. have been largely dealt in hitherto, but to induce business lower prices would be accepted.

The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40	inch	39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs. 4 14 0	to Rs. 4 14 9
,,	,,		40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	,, 5 9 6	to ,, 5 10 0
,,	,,		40 ,, 39 ,, 9¼ lbs.	,, 7 4	
,,	,,		45 ,, 39 ,, 8 lbs.	,, 5 10 0	to ,, 5 11 0
,,	,,		45 ,, 39 ,, 9 lbs.	,, 6 9 0	to ,, 6 10 0
,,	,,		50 ,, 39 ,, 10 lbs.	,, 7 2 0	to ,, 7 3 0
,, Printers	28		,, 30 ,, 3 lbs.	,, 2 7 0	to ,, 2 7 6
,, Mad'pollams	32		,, 24 ,, 2½ lbs.	,, 1 13 6	to ,, 1 1 0
,,	,,		32 ,, 24 ,, 3 lbs.	,, 2 4 0	
,,	,,		7.0 ,, 24 ,, 5¼ lbs.	,, 3 13 0	
,, Jaconets	40		,, 20 ,, 2½ lbs.	,, 1 15 3	to ,, 1 15 6
,,	,,		40 ,, 20 ,, 3½ lbs.	,, 2 2 6	to ,, 2 2 9
,,	,,		45 ,, 20 ,, 2½ lbs.	,, 2 7 0	to ,, 2 7 6

The Cotton market has been quiet but steady, and prices show no important change. The business to sellers imported by a day previous to yesterday's public advice still rules unabated; for they still withhold to sell at any thing below our quotations which to a great measure may be repeated without alteration. The only trifling purchase come to our notice has taken place in Dhollerah at Rs. 208.

In yarns the bulk of the transactions principally consists in much No. 40 and water No. 30, the rates of which have a downward tendency.

PIECE GOODS.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs. 4 5 6
1,000	,,	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6½ lbs.	,, 4 11 0
2,000	,,	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ lbs.	,, 5 9 6
500	,,	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	,, 5 10 0
1,000	,,	Madapollams	32	,, 24 ,, 3 lbs.	,, 2 4 0
370	,,	White Mulls No.	10 40	,, 20 ,,	,, 1 10 0
300	,,	,,	,, 11 40	,, 20 ,,	,, 1 14 0
360	,,	,,	,, 12 40	,, 20 ,,	,, 2 2 0
300	,,	,,	,, 13 40	,, 20 ,,	,, 2 6 0
330	,,	,,	,, 14 40	,, 20 ,,	,, 2 10 0
300	,,	,,	,, 15 40	,, 20 ,,	,, 2 14 0
600	,,	,,	,, (G. E.) 40	,, 20 ,,	,, 2 9 6

YARNS.

4,500 lbs.	Mule,	No. 40	per lb. As. 11½
6,000 lbs.	,,	,, 40	,, ,, 11½
7,500 lbs.	,,	,, 40	,, ,, 11½
7,500 lbs.	,,	,, 40	,, ,, 11½

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET, 27TH AUGUST.

THE freight market has been exceedingly quiet during the past week. Failures at home and the apprehension of further disasters have caused a partial suspension of business. Many shippers have gone entirely out of the market, preferring to watch the course of events, and their effect on freights. We have no particular change to note in the ruling rates, which are decidedly weak.

There have been no further charters for America nor Dundee, and one only for the Clyde. In the country trade several steamers and ships have been worked off at previous rates. Yesterday being a holiday, there was nothing doing.

There are eighteen vessels over eighty days out from the United Kingdom. In port there are seventeen iron ships unfixed or 21,500 tons. Wood and iron vessels together thirty-six, and total tonnage 45,000 tons.

The Suez Canal.—Quotations for London. Jute at £3-5 to £3-6-3 per ton; Cotton at £3-10 per ton, nominal; Hides, Tea, &c., at £3-15 to £4 per ton: Linseed at £3-5 per ton; Rape Seed nominal: Rice at £2-12-6 per ton; Saltpetre at £2-5 per ton; Sugar and Wheat none. The demand is very slack indeed, and steamers find much difficulty in filling up. The steamer City of Oxford and the steamer Azalia are loading, and the steamer Bertha has been fixed to arrive, and is now due. The steamers Tropic and Strathclyde left for London on the 23rd instant. The following steamers have passed the Canal outward bound :—Steamer Othello on the 16th instant; steamer Japan on the 21st instant; and the steamer City of Mecca on the 22nd instant.

The steamer Winstead arrived from London on the 23rd via Colombo and Madras, and is unfixed. The steamer Excelsior has chartered for Bombay, and the steamer Bellona for Colombo. The steamer Emilia arrived at Bombay on the 22nd instant; she left Calcutta on the 7th July.

The first vessel of the Castle Line of Steamers left London on the 15th August, viz., the Windsor Castle 2,709 tons. The steamers Walmer Castle, Dover Castle and Edinburgh Castle will follow one month after each departure.

Quotations for London via the Cape —Linseed at £3-2 6 per ton; Rape Seed none; Jute at £3-15 per ton; Cotton at £3 per ton; Light Freight at £3 per ton; Rice £2-10 per ton; Saltpetre at £2-5 per ton; Sugar and Wheat none. No fresh vessels have been laid on. The Star of Greece has discharged a general London cargo, and re-loaded again in twelve days. She cleared on the 24th instant for London, and left the next morning.

For Liverpool.—Linseed at £3 per ton; Rape Seed none; Jute at £2-12-6 to £2-15 per ton; Cotton at £3 per ton; Rice at £2-5 per ton; Saltpetre at £2 per ton. The Rajmahal (to arrive) has engaged about 1,200 tons at quotations.

For Dundee.—There are four vessels loading. We quote at £3-7-6 per ton for iron ships, and £3-2-6 per ton nominal for wooden vessels. We have no charters to report, and there is no demand for present shipment.

For the Clyde.—City of Madras, to arrive, chartered at £3-5 per ton.

For the United States.—There are seven vessels loading for New York, and five for Boston, and there is little further demand for tonnage. We quote 12½dlrs. to 12¾dlrs. per ton for New York.

For the West Indies.—Two more ships have been engaged at home for coolies. The Dilharree engaged about 900 tons ballast Rice at £2 10 per ton, for Trinidad; her Linseed engagement being cancelled. A ship is wanted for coolies for Jamaica.

To load at the Rice Ports.—Saint Marnock, iron, ordered from the Sandheads to Rangoon to load on owner's account. We have no charters to report.

Sale.—The steamer Aral was sold for Rs. 22,400.

Country Trade.—With the exception of a further demand during the week for Bombay, at former rates, nothing has been doing, vessels previously fixed for Mauritius having been more than sufficient for present requirements; the following ships and steamers have been fixed for Bombay and Colombo :—Isabella, 734 tons, wooden, a full cargo of Dead Weight at 18 Rs. with 1,200 bundles gunnies at 4 annas per bundle; Astronomer, iron, 1,119 tons, Rs. 18 for Dead Weight and Light and for Measurement Goods at Rs. 11 per ton; steamer Excelsior, 1,387 tons, Bombay; Dead Weight Rs. 19, and Light Freight Rs. 12-8 per ton, steamer Bellona for Colombo and Galle a full cargo of gram at Rs. 1-4 per bag, with a small proportion of Light Freight, despatch by the 25th September; John O'Gaunt for Bombay, Dead Weight Rs. 18, Light Freight Rs. 11 per ton.

ENGAGEMENTS.

For London via the Canal.—Steamer City of Oxford, 100 tons Rice at £2.15 and 100 to 200 tons at £2-16-3 per ton; 100 tons Jute at £3-6-3 per ton; 100 tons Choice Light Freight at £4 per ton. Steamer Azalea, 150 tons Linseed at £3-5 per ton; 200 tons Choice Light Freight at £3-15 to £4 per ton; 50 tons Jute at £3-6-3 per ton. Steamer Bertha, 50 tons Saltpetre at £2-5 per ton, 200 tons Rice at £2.12.6, and 150 to 200 tons at £2-13-9 per ton, 50 tons Choice Light Freight at £3-15 per ton, 200 tons Linseed at £3-6-3 per ton.

Via the Cape.—Howden, 400 tons Linseed at £3-2-6 per ton, 200 tons Jute at £2-17-6 per ton. Star of Albion, 300 tons Jute at £2-17-6 per ton, 50 tons Saltpetre at £2-5 per ton, 300 tons Linseed at £3-3 9 per ton, a re-let. River Lune, 400 tons Jute at £2-15 per ton. British King, 50 tons Jute at £2-15 per ton, and 40 tons, at £2.10 per ton, to fill up.

For Liverpool.—Rajmahal, to arrive, 200 tons Rice at £2-5 per ton, 50 tons Saltpetre at £2 per ton, 450 tons Linseed at £3 per ton, 300 tons Jute at £2-15 per ton, and 200 tons at £2-12-6 per ton. Tethys, 200 tons Cotton at £3 per ton.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 30.

Hastings, Captain, 2nd 8th Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

Walker, Staff Surgeon, Public Works Department, Bengal, on furlough, to England.

Robinson, Captain, 16th Lancers, on medical certificate, to England.

Roe, Colonel, Adjutant General, Madras, on leave, to England.

Forde, Lieutenant, 55th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Harvey, Assistant Surgeon 11th Regt. M. N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 30th August 1872.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Aug. 1872, will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., except on Saturdays when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Monday, the 2nd, General and Garrison Staff and Officers on general duty at the Presidency.

On Tuesday, the 3rd, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.

On Wednesday, the 4th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I.

On Friday, the 6th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Monday, the 9th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Wednesday, the 11th, Ordnance Department.

On Saturday, the 14th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Tuesday, the 17th, Byculla Schools.

Payments of remittances will commence from Wednesday the 4th.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 27.)

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence from his station :—

Mr. K. F. Nordman, Ex.-Engr. of the 4th grade, 38 days' privilege leave, from 2nd Sept. 1872, or from the date of departure from his range.

Lt. Thomas Greenaway, of the S. C., to be Asst. Engr. of the second grade, in succession to Mr. Broenahan, deceased, and to be posted to the Tanjore District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The appointment in G. O. G. 2nd Aug. 1872, No. 191, of Col. T. C. Longcroft, to officiate as Adjt. Genl., is without prejudice to his duties as Deputy Adjt.-Genl.

Madras Staff Corps.

Capt. William Morgan Frazer, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj. from the 20th Aug. 1872, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt.-Col. V. J. Shortland, S. C., 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 19th Regt. N. I., on furlough, on private affairs, for two years.

Inspr.-Genl. S. Currie, M. D., C. B., of the British Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 1st proximo, or date of departure. Depy Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals R. C. Elliot, C. B., will, without prejudice to his own duties, conduct those of Doctor Cu..ie, during the absence and on the responsibility of the latter officer.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 9	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	,, 2	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M. :—

Friday	Sept. 6	Monday	Nov. 4
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 12
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 28
Monday	,, 30	,,	Dec. 5
,,	Oct. 7	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 2	,,	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 9	Tuesday	Nov. 19
,,	,, 23	,,	Dec. 3
Tuesday	Oct. 8	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 5	,,	1873
		,,	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
,,	Sept. 2	Saturday	Nov. 14
,,	Oct. 19	,,	Dec. 16

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Sept. 30	Friday	Sept. 6
,,	Oct. 28	Monday	Oct. 7
,,	Nov. 25	,,	Nov. 4
,,	Dec. 23	,,	Dec. 2
		,,	,, 33

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ..... Sept. 11

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ..... Sept. 4

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

Mails.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussera, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those for Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiwar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Poon, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ¼ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	.....	Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	..... *ditto*	,,	24 0 0
Three Months	..... *ditto*	,,	14 0 0
One Month	..... *ditto*	,,	5 0 0
One Week	..... *ditto*	,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

'BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERL

dies off. The health of the villages in the district is very good, considering the time of the year. There is much anxiety felt among the villagers on account of a murrain among the cattle: numbers are languishing daily.

The tehsildars are to have a pleasant change of air and climate, owing to the suspension for misconduct of the tehsildar of Dhumterry, Mahfuzul Baree; the Simgah tehsildar, Heera Lal, will go to Dhumterry, being relieved by Mr. Yacoob Ali, tehsildar of this place, whose duties are temporarily taken up by the Naib tehsildar, Ram Surrun Lal.

The ex-engineer has returned from a tour of inspection of the public buildings at Belaspore. Taking advantage of the break of the weather, which has made the road to Nagpore but just passable, Mr. Foster, of the Forest Department, has left this station to take up an appointment in the North-West Provinces. One departure brings another, might be a saying here, for on the day following our Assistant Commissioner left this, going westwards, to the regret of the whole of the Raipore community, European and native. It is a happy event when the merits of an able young officer are found out and appreciated, for his proceeding to Nagpore can but point out a superior appointment, and the result will fully justify this selection.

By ones and twos we thus make our exit now from the Raipore stage, but towards the end of the year the curtain will fall upon a general exodus, the regiment stationed here being under orders for Nagode, the 31st Madras N. I. coming from Berhampore here, in its stead. As the 31st has the reputation of being a slow lot, the civil residents loudly express their disapprobation of the change and wish the Madras Government had withheld their hand for another year.

24TH AUGUST.

A TERRIFIC thunderstorm, accompanied by violent rain, burst over the station at midnight last night. The lightning was so vivid that a native child, it is said, died from sheer fright.

"BOMBAY PARODIES"—No. 3.

AFTER E. A. POE'S "THE RAVEN."

"THE MOSQUITO."

I.

Once upon a midnight fearful, when I was'n't feeling cheerful,
For the rain was pouring downwards with a melancholy flow,
And the frogs were loudly croaking, which is awfully provoking,
And believe me I'm not joking when I tell you that I know
Nothing worse—I even won't except the cawing of a crow—
Than this croak of dismal woe.

II.

That I was in bed I'm certain, for I saw the muslin curtain
Round me fleecy as a cloud and stainless as the driven snow,
And I'm sure I was not snoozing, and I am not prone to boozing
(This is vulgar, but the choosing of a rhyme is hard you know,
Better than—I'm not a drunkard)—and my oil-lamp was aglow
When I heard a buzzing low.

III.

Now I am not superstitious, and I don't think ghoste pernicious,
If there are such things, and that's a statement which I strongly question though,
But I know that I just muttered one small word—'twas hardly uttered—
For I simply softly stuttered out a little sort of "Oh!"
When I heard a voice that came from—where I do not know—
And it answered "Yes, jes' so."

IV.

Now I own that this was puzzling, but, you see, I'd not been guzzling,
So I understood directly what he meant, of course you know.
"Yes, jes' so," was simply meaning, "Yes, just so," I said "I'm dreaming,"
But I saw the lamp was gleaming and I heard the frogs below,
So I said, "I'm very foolish" (unintentionally though.)
Something answered, "Yes, jes' so."

V.

"Oh," I quickly said, "agreed I am, this is a sort of medium
Whence I may, by asking, learn the questions which I want to know;
Buzzing brute whate'er you may be, be you wise, or be you gaby,
I'll believe you as a baby—tell me but a thing or two;
Will the Bombay rents be lowered? There are people who say 'No,'"
He agreed with "Yes, jes' so."

VI.

That it struck me was unlucky, but I said, "Well, I'll be plucky;
And I'll try again, he may have something better then to show.
I'll pretend that I am merry and will ask another query,
Something that's important—very." So I carroled out "Hal-lo!
"People say these blessed taxes will continue in this flow?
"Will they?" He said, "Yes, jes' so."

VII.

"Bad again," said I, "but never mind, I'll goad him on for ever.
"Well?" I cried, "now tell me will the Carwar Railway fail or no?
Will the Back Bay road be lighted? Will (I gave a name) be knighted?
Will the Mussalman be righted? And will Holkar be so low
As to join with his contractors? Answer me if you but know."
And he answered, "Yes, jes' so!"

VIII.

"One more try, and then I'll give in! This delightful town we live in,
Is it trembling in the balance? Will it up or downward go?
Will the cotton of the Yankee make our cotton market cranky?
Will the natives vouchsafe 'Thank ye,' when on them we gifts bestow?
Will a certain Small Court Judge give us another comic show?"
And he answered, "Yes, jes' so!"

IX.

"Hang it! I won't be defeated," this I mentally repeated,
So I set to work a-thinking of the times long, long ago.
"Will the B. Bank liquidators prove themselves 'delightful creatures,'
And though we have long been waiters, put an end to all our woe?"
This I asked him. He was silent for a time and then, by Joe!
He said Boz (s)! and I yelled "Oh!"

X.

And I yelled it with a reason, for he had been up to treason,
What dy'e think it was that nipped me right upon my little toe?
Why a horrid big mosquito on my questions thus put veto,
(And the pain that he put me to, the most terrible I know)
For I asked him one too many and he wasn't going to show
What he thought with "Yes, jes' so."

XI.

When I woke the following morning, as in dosiness 'twas dawning,
In the corner of my muslin curtains there I saw my foe,
Overgorged with overfeeding on my blood and nothing heeding:
With the paper I was reading, I gave him a rattling blow,
Down he fell with feeble buzzing that implied a piteous "oh!"
And I answered, "Yes, jes' so!"

PAUL PRY.

OUR THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will not allow the scheme for the erection of a new theatre to languish for want of agitation. The audiences at Grant Road are no gauges whatever of the extent to which a really comfortable, elegant, and well-conducted Theatre would be supported. Independent of the wretched accommodation in every part of the house, the discomfort which ladies undergo, forbids their going there at all, unless something very unusual attracts them.

I suppose, too, it is the mean and barn-like appearance of the house that leads some gentlemen to forget the common amenities of society, and display a rudeness towards ladies' upon which they would not venture in any other public place. I recollect one evening, not very long ago, that a gentleman, whom I shall call Captain Wasp, after seating himself with some friends and taking a tipsy stare round the dress circle, remarked in a tone loud enough to be heard by more than his neighbours that it was the biggest swell mob he had ever seen. Now in a theatre where some slight attention was paid to elegance and comfort, Captain Wasp would probably have given less public expression to his maudlin wit. On leaving the theatre it is no better, all are huddled and hustled together. The other evening two ladies—not two of the "upper ten"—being, I think, left momentarily alone, got into their carriage and the horse refused for an instant to move on. A small gentleman, whose name my husband does not know but who is distinguished by a very red face and a long sandy moustache, burst into an insolent laugh at the ladies' difficulty and delcared loudly in their hearing that he has never seen anything half so good in his life. His own carriage coming up he kept it blocking the way till he had leisurely lit his cigar and said his ta-tas and bye-byes to his friends. I am very fond of witnessing a good play, and it is a great pity that a really excellent company like that now performing at Grant Road can have no better building offered them.

A LADY.

CRICKET—NORTH *VERSUS* SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your issue of to-day, under heading "The Cricket Match 'North versus South,'" the names of the two elevens, supposed to represent the North and South of the Bombay Presidency—and I ask, in your own words, "Where is Bombay?" Bombay, the head station in the Bombay Presidency, and who have proved themselves too strong for Poona this year, where are they? Why, not one man in the eleven is to be seen in the North list. And how is this, Sir? The answer is very plain and simple. The match is made up in Poona, the two elevens are selected by two Poona men arrogating to themselves that right, they invite their own friends and call themselves by a false *nom de guerre*, and Bombay, he head station of North, has not a voice in the matter. On examining the North team, as copied into your to-day's issue, it reminds one very much of a number of children banded together for a "lark," one says, What shall we play at? they all reply, Oh, let us play at railways. So they get one great big armchair, and call it an engine. And then ten little chairs, join them to the big chair, and there they have a train. So with the North eleven—they pick out one great big man for captain (a very good engine no doubt, but as for cricket we will say nothing about that), he looks round about him, and asks all his friends in the mofussil who he believes play at cricket—and when he obtains ten "palls" dubs them the North eleven. This, Sir, I say, is not cricket, but a simple parody on sport. The North eleven this year is as much like the genuine article as the children's train is to a mail train on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The selection of these elevens have always been a *vexata questio*. And so it will continue to be, discontent and disgust will everlastingly reign predominant in the cricketing world—in the formation of this match—unless the Demon of Discord is at once hung on a rotten willow tree, and a committee of men (old cricketers who know the game well, but don't now play,) are appointed from different parts of the North and South division to select the two elevens.

I am such a devoted lover of the noble game of cricket, Sir, that although I have written the above, still I do, from the very depth of my heart, hope that the men playing at Poona on Monday next will have a jolly merry game; and from what I know of the men (alas, I know nearly all of them well) I should think they would: for such a lot of jolly dogs" I imagine never met together before. But "North *v.* South"—oh, ye gods!—he must be a callous dog indeed if that term does not stick in his gizzard.

Before concluding, perhaps you can tell me, Sir, and those interested in cricket in Bombay, who has the management of the Bombay Presidency team that are going to do battle with Madras? I see an extract from the *Madras Times*, in your issue of the 27th instant, that the Madras men wish to play a Bombay Presidency eleven and not Poona alone, and can you also tell me who issued the challenge to Madras? On this subject we are all "ignorance," but not "bliss," in Bombay. Nevertheless, I believe we are all as keen as mustard on the matter.

I. Z.

II.

SIR,—Let me say a word in correction of an impression which appears to prevail among people in Bombay, that the Bombay cricketers have been left out in the selection of the Northern eleven, not from want of appreciation of their merits, but because it was not thought advisable to include Bombay at all. That cannot be the case, as *one* Bombay gentleman was asked to play for the North and *refused*. Now I think I may be permitted to give an opinion on this matter, as I, besides being a cricketer myself, have played a good deal in the company of professionals at home, and have had considerable opportunities of forming a fair opinion as to what constitutes a good cricketer; and I say distinctly that I see *at least* four names in the list of the North eleven published this morning, to each and all of whom I could produce four or five Bombay cricketers superior in every department of the game. Indeed, it is not too much to say that any man who played for Bombay this year against Poona is better than any one of those four. Unless Mr. Crawley-Boevy and Capt. Marshall (whom I have never seen play) are bowlers, they (the North) have not one. Mr. Pottinger will not quarrel with me for this, he knows his own calibre as well as I do. He is a most dangerous *change* bowler *on his day*, but even on his day he is not to be depended on for more than a short time. And so far as I know they have utterly neglected that department of the game which becomes more than ever necessary when the bowling is weak, "the wicket-keeping department." And this when in Bombay there is a wicket-keeper who would save them about twenty runs per innings in overthrows, and probably get two or three wickets, while though stiff and out of practice he is a steady bat, and can keep his bat *upright*, which is more than many can do. He did not play for Bombay against Poona. Luckily he was not badly wanted, as Bombay besides him possesses another very fair "keep." It is a very great pity that when we have such good material for cricket in India, we should not endeavour to play the game for the game's sake, but should include in nominally "crack" elevens men who were *once* good players, for fear of hurting their feelings by leaving them out, and others whose claim to be "good fellows" is far greater than their claim to be cricketers. PERIPATETIC.

III.

SIR,—In your paper this morning I notice the names of the gentlemen who are going to play in a match at Poona in the beginning of next month, called "North" *versus* "South."

Now, Sir, I should like to know what is the meaning of "North" *v.* "South"! If it mean, as I take it, "north" and "south" of the Bombay Presidency, and that the cricketers from these parts are to meet to do battle on the "tented field" at Poona, then, Sir, I protest most strongly against the farce that is at present being enacted.

Your correspondent "I. Z." made some comments on this subject some days ago, but as the names of the players selected were not then published, I thought it well to wait and see whether "I. Z.'s" assumptions were correct before I had any say. It now seems "I. Z." has been perfectly correct, and that Bombay has been entirely excluded, and we have now nothing to do but to look on and see this farce played out.

Bombay has on former occasions always been represented in this the great match of the season, and the only reason that Bombay is excluded this year is, that Bombay is so strong and Poona so weak, that if Bombay played, as it should do with the "North," the match would be a hollow affair. One has only to look at the "South" eleven to see that this would be so, as with few exceptions they are the same men (and Capt. Hills one of the best men seems out of it) who were beaten a few days ago by six wickets by the Bombay eleven.

Did Bombay play with the "North" as it should do the "South," and Poona would have to submit to another humiliation; but this, Sir, must not be—Poona must not again be beaten, and, to avoid this, the present little game is hatched. Well, let them have their little game, but I protest against the misnomer given to it, and the arrogance of a clique that has taken upon itself to exclude Bombay from a match at wicket called "North" and "South."

One word more, is the same farce to be continued when the Madras men come over very pluckily to play the sister presidency? Is the capital town of the presidency to be excluded again? If so, it's time public opinion was brought to bear on the "powers that be," and that the Madras men should know that they will not meet a "pucka" Bombay team, but merely a team got up by the Poona clique; that they will have little to gain, and everything to lose.

I feel, Sir, that the English national game is ill-suited to such unfairness, and if this sort of thing continues, the fine game of cricket will fail to elicit that support and favour from the public to which it is entitled. C. C.

Bombay, 30th August.

A TRIANGULAR DUEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am surprised that two such experienced "publicists"—I suppose that is the proper word—as your two local contemporaries should have fallen into the snare which you appear to have laid for them by opening up the question as to the composite sentence attributed to Mr. John Stuart Mill. That was a very skillful strategic movement, under cover of which you have managed both to make them attack each other and to safely attack them yourself. There is an amusing account given of a triangular duel in the well-known novel "Midshipman Easy," but there the three parties stood each at the corner of a triangle, and while A. fired at B., B. fired at C., and C. fired at A., but you have managed to make the other parties blaze away at each other while you have fired at them both impartially. I wonder the more that they should have fallen into this trap, for they must know that the public does not care about newspaper quarrels, and indeed only tolerates them when some fun can be imported into them. CHUCKS.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The remarkable medicinal powers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in the treatment of Infantile Wasting have been the subject of favourable comment from numerous medical men. Amongst these, Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, observes—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of mesenteric and pulmonary tubercle, and in the atrophic diseases of children." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand London.

COTTON TRADE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "C. P." breaks the lance for Fair Dhollera, and his lady love need not be ashamed of her doughty knight; but it appears to be love alone that prompts your correspondent's utterances, and I apprehend that the very many who have been caught in Dhollera's meshes will hardly endorse your correspondent's sentiments.

"Tis a pity that Fair Dhollera, in her declining years, should cast her blandishments upon the men of Manchester, and I feel sure the little blood coursing through her veins will be frozen when brought in contact with those hard-hearted men, so much in contrast to the typical mild Hindoo ever ready to follow any fair maid who can lead them a pretty dance.

It is not my intention to trespass upon your space, as I have already done so, stating my views at length, in your correspondence columns, a few days since; but I may as well perhaps reiterate my views that the Southern States of America with Northern capital and enterprise and free labour will go on increasing their cotton culture until East India cotton, that cannot compete with American in quality and relative cheapness laid down, will not be wanted in the English or Continental markets, and I fancy even your correspondent's advocacy of Dhollera the Fair will not gain that fickle jade many fresh admirers when she flaunts her decayed charms in the face of the men of Manchester. As for her old admirers out here they execrate the hour they ever listened to the voice of the siren. She may *rouge* in future as of late years she has been compelled to do to hide her "wrinkles;" but her day is over, and all who have foolishly been led to their destruction by her artful blandishments must reap as they have sown; but there are many ready to sow other crops as they have sown their wild oats during the few years that the fickle jade Fair Dhollera has held her court, and we must remember that as we sow, so shall we reap, and those of us who do not wish to reap destruction had better abandon Dhollera the Fair now and for ever.

Your correspondent "C. P." may rest assured, however, that even with the lessons the followers of his fair lady love have received in the past, there will be quite enough fools left in the world to run after the fickle jade as long as she may be permitted to rove abroad. In fine, Fair Dhollera may make a good fight backed up by her few admirers, among which "C. P." may be reckoned; but as she has been trusted in by good men and true in the past, and has invariably deceived and betrayed those who have placed the greatest confidence in her, how can she expect in her declining years to secure any followers except those like "C. P.," whom she yet appears to have power to cast a glamour over. Q.

DRAMATIC TROUPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The above talented troupe, whose acting seems to attract so many souls to the Grant Road Theatre nightly, would do well, indeed, if they brought on the stage plays from Shakespeare, as suggested in a letter headed "Suggestion to Lewis and Company," which appeared in the *Times of India* of the 29th instant.

The works—especially the dramatic works—of this great author are so familiar to most of the educated people in Bombay, that, once handled by these able actors, Lewis and Company would be quite the *rage*. Not, indeed, that they are not so now, but then they would be much greater favourites of the Bombayites than just at present.

Just when about to give the finishing stroke, comes to hand to-day's issue of your Church Gate contemporary; and lo! what should I see! but a suggestion to the company in question in the shape of a letter signed "Bumper House," to bring on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre the highly amusing play "She Stoops to Conquer."

This play, Sir, one of the most brilliant productions of Oliver Goldsmith, still (as has been put by "Mr. Bumper House") retains its charm and its power of amusing, and if acted in Bombay it will have the effect of opening the eyes of the Bombayites to what is really a good play, where instruction, wit, and humour are blended together, and, moreover, they will always cherish the remembrance of Lewis' Troupe and of the night when they saw the acting of

30th August. TONY LUMPKIN.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.—Four cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Thursday—one at Nariwadi and three at Chowpatty.

NEW HOSPITAL AT BULSAR.—We learn that the building of the new hospital at Bulsar has been completed, and is to be opened in the course of next month.

REDUCTIONS IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—There will be an annual saving of nearly Rs. 70,000 to the State by the reductions lately made in the Postal Department.

A NEW PLEADER.—The Judges of the High Court have issued a sunud to Mr. Rango Balkrishna, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the District Courts of Poona.

A VAGRANT.—A man named Mahadoo Sutwa, a vagrant, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive twelve stripes, for stealing a pearl necklace, the property of one Doongersey Khemjee.

THE CASE OF THE TWO MAHARAJAS AT AHMEDABAD.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed* the case of the two Hindoo Maharajas, now pending in the District Court of Ahmedabad, is likely to be settled out of Court.

POONA HIGH SCHOOL.—Several Marathi papers censure severely Mr. Mahadew Moreshwur Kunté, head master of the Poona High School, for not, as they consider, properly treating his assistants and his pupils.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—On Thursday a Coroner's inquest was held at Waree Bunder concerning the death of a Hindoo named Shiva Dewjee. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had died from heart disease.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—E. Grady, a European, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with trespassing in the premises of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at the Grant Road Station. He was fined five rupees.

A PARSEE BOY SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Parsee boy, aged about thirteen years, named Dorabjee Pallonjee, was yesterday sent by Mr. Nana Morojee to the David Sassoon Reformatory, he being a poor child and abandoned by his parents.

SUIT FOR GOODS SOLD.—Yesterday in the Small Causes Court, before Judge Spencer, Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers, sued Mr. F. Bier to recover Rs. 255, amount due for the sale of a phaeton, &c. The defendant admitted the debt, and a verdict was given for plaintiffs for the full amount and costs.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, yesterday committed one Yenkatee Yellapa, a Camatee, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of theft and voluntarily causing hurt to a girl, aged about four years, named Heeruma. We have already reported the particulars of this case.

ROBBING A CHILD.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Suckoo, woman, and Rama Gunnoo, were charged with stealing a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 49, from the person of a child. They were adjudged guilty, and the female prisoner was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the male prisoner to receive twelve stripes.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER OF A WOMAN IN MAHIM.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Howlett, Coroner, concerning the death of a woman named Annie DeSouza, who was found dead in her bed on Friday, the 23rd inst. Three or four additional witnesses were examined, and the Coroner again adjourned the case for further inquiry till Tuesday next.

A CASE AT MULKAPOOR.—Two natives named Rampurtab and Bullidan were charged the other day before the Assistant Commissioner at Mulkapoor with committing house-trespass with intent to commit theft. After a most searching investigation into the case the Assistant Commissioner acquitted the prisoners. Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

SURAT CITY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—A correspondent from Surat complains that the City Survey Department is very dilatory and somewhat obstructive in its operations, and is consequently a source of annoyance to those who have anything to do with the said office. It is to be trusted that the head of the department will see that the cause of vexatious delay in this very desirable object is removed.

CRICKET.—There will be an interesting game of cricket to-day on the Esplanade. The "Civilians" are going to do battle with the "Army" and "Navy," and as it will bring out most of the best players a good game may be looked for. The "Army" and "Navy" are very strong in bowling, with Waudby and Johnson, but if all the Civilians come to the front they will have a strong team, and the match will be a good one.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening at the Esplanade bandstand by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.:—

March	Royal Engineers	Sewerthal.
Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber.
Quadrille	Fantasia	Hertel.
Selection	Puritani	Bellini.
Waltz	Soldatas	Gung'l.
Galop	Earl of Chester	Kcossi.

THE "NORTH AND SOUTH" FARCE.—A mistake crept into our local paragraph yesterday about the cricket match to be shortly played at Poona, but anybody who knows the real grievance Bombay cricketers have in this matter would easily see that our suggestion was meant to be that the match would be properly designated if it were "South *v.* Little Poona." A vigorous correspondence has sprung up on the subject, and the Poona players' "assertiveness," to put it mildly, is fully commented upon in another column.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning smoke was observed issuing from a cotton godown at Colaba by a native police constable, who was on duty there. The policeman raised an alarm and a number of people soon came to the spot, and on the door being opened it was found that two or three bales of cotton were on fire. The Fort fire-engine was promptly on the spot, and the fire was speedily extinguished. The cotton belonged to one Veerchund Currumchund, and the damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 200.

AN ACTION BY THE NAWAB OF SUCHEEN.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. Muddon Shreecrustnajee, Acting Fourth Judge, a case was called for hearing in which the Nawab of Sucheen was the plaintiff, and Chundree, woman, was defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 75, being the amount paid in advance to defendant for wages as a domestic servant for the month of July last. Mr. Hurryshunker represented the Nawab, and Mr. Sorabjee the defendant. Mr. Hurryshunker stated that the defendant was engaged as a domestic servant by the Nawab, her duties being to perform nautch-s, moojras, &c. She rendered services for three days and then refused to work. Mr. Sorabjee contended that the consideration was illegal according to law, and therefore no action could lie against the defendant, who, it turned out, was a prostitute. The Judge coincided with Mr. Sorabjee's views and nonsuited the plaintiff.

HIGH COURT.—31st AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Avechuldass Chegomdass v. Nurrotumdas Jaithabhoy—Leathes and Crawford. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

In the matter of Bombay and Kattywar Financial Association—Aga Alli Akbar, contributory. Hajee Abboo Bebanee, claimant.

For hearing of Petition under Act 28 of 1866. Dallas and Lynch—Jeronimo de Azavido and another *v.* Petitioner.

LONG CAUSES.

-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another *v.* Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee *v.* Tulsockhund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

104-71—Tyebjee—Vithal Mooljee and another *v.* Govindrao Hirjee and others—Leathes and Crawford.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—1st SEPT.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 2 and 348.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Anthem—But the Lord is mindful of his own.
Hymns 326 and 307.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 139 and 142, part I.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24, 324, and 276.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
10-15 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 21 and 189.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 15, 342, and 340.
The offertory as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer with Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 190 and 332.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 88, 322, and 325.
Being the first Sunday of the month there will be the usual monthly offertory at the Evening Service.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6-15 P.M.—At No. 38, Byculla, opposite Treacher and Company's premises, west side.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service—Communion.
Psalm 100, (Tune, Old Hundred—No. 30.)
Paraphrase 25, 3, (Tune, St. Mary—No. 149.)
Paraphrase 35, (Tune, Communion—No. 9.)
Psalm 105, (Tune, Jackson—No. 111.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Paraphrase 23, 12, (Tune, Barrow—No. 64.)
Hymn 35, (Tune, Triumph—No. 336.)
Hymn 44, (Tune, St. Ambrose—No. 261.)
Anthem—"O Praise God in His Holiness."
Collections for the poor.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service—Communion. Psalm 100. Hymns 26, 225, and 31.
6 P.M.—Evening Service—Psalm 84. Hymns 261 and 388.

HARBOUR AND PARELL.

No Service in Bombay Harbour.
Divine Service at Reading Room, Parell, 6 P.M., Madras time.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain J. Hanna, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and twenty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. ETHIOPIA, 718 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (August 27th) with a cargo of 186 bales cotton, 40 bales wool, 24 bags grain, 3 bundles indigo, 4 bags pista, and 33 packages hides. The following is the transhipment cargo for different ports:—54 bales cotton, 87 packages hides, and 15 bundles skins; and the following passengers:—Mr. Wood, Major Benns, and ten deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	AUG.—SEPT.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
10 28 m	4 6	Saturday..... 31	3 35 m	4 5
10 a	2 6		4 36 a	2 2
10 58 m	5 0	Sunday 1	4 19 m	5 0
10 50 a	3 3		5 9 a	5 1
11 25 m	5 6	Monday..... 2	4 56 m	5 4
11 25 a	3 11		5 35 a	3 10
11 54 m	5 11	Tuesday..... 3	5 31 m	5 8
11 55 a	4 6		6 2 a	4 7
.....	.....	Wednesday ... 4	6 0 m	5 10
0 18 a	6 2		6 27 a	5 10
0 27 m	5 0	Thursday 5	6 31 m	5 10
0 44 a	6 3		6 56 a	5 10
1 2 m	5 3	Friday 6	7 4 m	5 3
1 11 a	6 0		7 25 a	6 2

Moon—New, 3rd, 5h. 43m. A.M.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by the Acting Cotton Commissioner we see that during the weeks ending 3rd and 10th August 1872, 6,334½ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land. Of these 259 cwts. by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 4,095½ cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, 233 cwts. by the North-East line, and 3862½ cwts. by the South-East line, 582½ cwts. by the East India Railway, and 1,398½ cwts. by the Madras Railway.—From another statement we observe that during the weeks ending 8th and 16th August 1872, 1,431 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water. 239 cwts. from the Persian Gulf, 682 cwts. from the province of Sind, and 510 cwts. from British Concan.

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THE company have been playing to very fair houses for a few nights past, and there will be a bumper house to-night on the occasion of the production of Boucicault's striking drama "The Octoroon." We understand that Mr. Lewis has been urged to repeat "School," and that in consequence of the large support he has been promised if he does so, he has determined to put that graceful comedy once more upon the boards.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. COLUMBIAN, 2,180 tons, and 500 h. p., Captain W. C. Angove, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail, general cargo, and the following additional passenger:—

For Brindisi—Mr. Gen. Vavers.

MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE DISTRICTS.

WE should before this have acknowledged receipt of a most interesting book published by Messrs. Thacker, Vining, and Co.—"Medical Hints for the Districts." The book has been written by a Bombay Army Surgeon for the use of those who by a residence in the Districts are, for several months in the year, out of the reach of medical and surgical aid, in the hope that it may enable them to act in time of need both for themselves and for all placed under their protection. We cannot do better to show the nature of the book than quote the following from the preface:—

A Medicine Chest containing the drugs which are recommended as essential, and styled the District Medicine Chest, can be procured from Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay, arranged with due regard to utility and cheapness, in which all proceeding into the districts are strongly advised to invest.

This box is fitted up with studied simplicity, the quantities marked on the weights and measures being shown by English words instead of the hieroglyphics hitherto used.

A few of the more valuable drugs which can be obtained in most native bazaars are described, as well as those which are included in the medicine chest.

The chief symptoms only of the most prevalent diseases are noted, together with the simplest treatment of them, and as no technical terms are employed, readers will not be puzzled to understand either the description or the directions given.

It is believed that sufficient information is furnished for the correct treatment of accidents, should occasion unfortunately arise.

The few observations on the preservation of health will repay perusal.

To facilitate reference the different subjects are alphabetically arranged, and with the same object a copious index is given at the end of the work.

We have looked through the book, and have much admired its arrangement, and also its freedom from technicalities, and can well recommend it to all who have occasion to travel out of reach of the doctor.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS *v.* THE WORLD.

LAST night, in presence of a numerous body of spectators of various colours and creeds, the Public School men residing in Bombay met on the Esplanade to try a bout at football against the World.

The Public Schools donned the Red, and the World, the Yellow Scarf. The latter won the toss and, playing with the wind, soon drove the ball near the Red's goal. At this early stage of the game the fickle goddess Fortune smiled on the World, for Chalmers (Yellow) getting hold of the ball took a short run, and then by a splendid, though perhaps fortunate, drop-kick at goal, the ball went soaring, much to the chagrin of the Reds, clean over their goal, amidst the loud and jubilant shouts of the Yellows. After this the game was very evenly contested though the World almost obtained another goal, for Hewitt made a splendid drop-kick, which however fell just short of the mark. The World were stronger in point of numbers than the Schools, but the latter had that slippery and dangerous man Murray and the dashing Peile to do battle for them, besides other sturdy champions who have fought many a stiff battle in their day. For the World Tennent did wonders, keeping his men well up to their work by his energetic example, and he was ably seconded by Campbell, Marriott, Hart, Hope, and Hewitt.

When the shades of evening closed in, the World had won the battle, having scored a goal; but when we say that no "try" was obtained by either side, it shows that the game was a hard-contested one, and although the Public Schools were defeated they were far from being disgraced, and we have no doubt they will have their revenge in the return match.

SPORTING.

POONA RACES LOTTERY.

THE following are the drawings for the Stable Lottery in Poona on the Arab Derby, which were made on Thursday. The Lottery on the English and Colonial did not fill, and things at the lottery were very quiet.

No.	Drawn by	Stable.	Bought by
		400 Tickets value	4,000
336	Oliphant and Henderson	Aly Asker Confederacy	.....
63	Joseph and Stewart	Aly Asker's	.....
220	C. W. Bell & Co.	Capt. Hogg's	Owner .....
176	Do.	Aly Abdoola's	Owner 920
325	Blackwell & Abdool Raymon pays	N. Manockjee's	Eduljee 10
286	Mustapha and Abdool Raymon pays	Richard's	Abdool Raymon ..... Blackwell 180
357	E. A. Francis	Moonshee Mahomed Beg's	Owner 10
355	Blackwell & Mustapha pays	Mr. Walter's	Mustapha 10
31	Oldfield	Mr. Herbert's	Mahomed Beg 10
315	Hartman & Blackwell pays	Capt. Phillip's	....
178	Mac Carthy	Dr. Beale's	Owner 20
266	Ali Shah	Abdool Rayman	Owner ..... Pritchard ..... Ali Shah 410
372	Davidson	Aga Khan's	Owner 730
			Total Rs..... 6,340

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.

THE third day's proceedings ended on Wednesday evening. The result of the shooting during the day, notwithstanding the high, variable wind blowing, and frequent showers of rain falling, was certainly most wonderful and only convinces us, in our preconceived opinion, that a better soldier's weapon than the Snider does not now exist, and cannot be made. The great and exciting event of the day was the shooting for the Deccan Challenge Cup. This match brought five good squads to the front, and the most remarkable shooting which has taken place in the meeting was made. It was won by the 56th Regiment, with an average of 44·37 points per man, out of 7 shots each at each distance of 200, and 500 yards. The Poona Rifle Club, formed in March last, were second, with an average of 43·87. Both of these averages show remarkable shooting; they are before Wimbledon scores,

THE PUNDRAPORE RESIDENCY

[Continued from yesterday's "*Bombay Gazette.*"]

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

A grand durbar was held for the reception of the new Resident, shortly after Captain Jones's arrival. It was with no little trepidation that Jones prepared himself for the ceremony. He had never been a Mæcenas to military tailors, but his position now demanded that some attention should be paid to costume, and a number of boxes from Harman's had accompanied him to Pundrapore. When he had equipped himself in full diplomatic uniform, he stood waiting for Mr. Harcourt, nervously handling his cocked-hat, and wishing that the durbar was well over. Harcourt came in smoking a cigar, and looking provokingly cool. "Hillo!" he cried; "going to tame the Pundrapore tigress by love and the language of flowers, instead of Sir Rothie's despatches. I declare it's quite refreshing to see a new Calcutta coat, if it didn't awaken painful reminiscences of unpaid bills. Well, shall we go and make our salaams to the Begum? It's a deuced nuisance in such a hot morning; and I hope we shall get away as soon as possible."

"Well, really, I suppose we must get it over," doubtfully replied the martyr to the mysterious policy of Government; "but you see, the fact is, that I'm somewhat new to this kind of work. I never was but at one levee in my life"—and here the ill-omened recollection of his rencontre with Sir George Blitzen darted across his memory—"I'm rather afraid—that is I'm anxious that—that—well, yes, that the dignity of the British Government should be properly represented upon this important occasion."

Jones looked towards his subordinate with much solemnity, as if he would have Mr.' Harcourt believe that his mind was troubled with official responsibility, and not with a nervous dread of appearing in public. But Harcourt was too astute a diplomatist to be thus imposed upon.

"Ah, yes, I see," he said, casting a keen glance at the Resident. "Well, all you have got to do is to look wise and ill natured, and follow my directions: to be coldly complaisant to the Begum, to be particularly civil and gracious to old Taptee Rao, and to put on as sulky a frown as you can whenever you look in the direction of that confounded *soor* Faizul Khan."

"I suppose I had better do something, too, about seeing the boy Nawab. Sir Rothie, in his instructions, lays special emphasis upon 'guarding against the injurious results of maternal fondness and female indulgence.' The child, of course, will be thoroughly spoiled by his doting mother."

"Ah, well, perhaps," rejoined Mr. Harcourt, doubtfully. "Has it never occurred to you, Captain Jones, that by 'the injurious results of maternal fondness' Sir Rothie may have meant such mistakes as giving the child poison for sweetmeats, or wringing his neck round when playing with him in her arms? Of course you understand your own instructions better than I do, but I have known such *double entendres* often conveyed under cover of a diplomatic phrase."

"Good heavens! you are surely not in earnest, Harcourt?" cried the astonished Resident. "The Begum surely cannot be such a fiend as harm her own flesh and blood."

"You see there is flesh and blood and flesh and blood, and the Begum cares so much for the flesh and blood that is contained within her own pretty epidermis, that she has but little affection to bestow upon external animal matter," said Mr. Harcourt, deliberately, as he lazily puffed forth smoke. "The child is in her way, and if it were not for the Government she would throttle the poor *chhokra* with as little reluctance as she would order that big brute, Faizul Khan, to knock you and me both upon the head. However, let her do her worst, and I am very much mistaken if she do not find that F. O. trumps her tricks for her."

The two set out together for the durbar, Captain Jones's equanimity being by no means restored by Mr. Harcourt's communications. The Resident looked admiringly at his companion, envying him his coolness; and indeed Mr. Harcourt would not have been put about if he had entered the presence of the Great Mogul in the palmiest days of the Delhi empire. He sucked at his cigar until he was at the very door of the palace, where they were received with great ceremony by Taptee Rao and Faizul Khan, who marshalled them to the durbar room. Here the Begum, a shapeless mass of silks and embroidery, showing neither features nor figure, was crouching upon a mass of velvet cushions. The officers made their salaams and took their seats, while the Residency *Munshi* read over Captain Jones's credentials in Persian for the edification of the Princess. Harcourt, who was used to Oriental fashions, squatted cosily among his cushions, and began to stare nonchalantly about him. Poor Jones, who had never sat upon anything but a chair or a regimental saddle, had much ado to arrange his long legs in a position at once easy and dignified; and he shifted about painfully all the time the Munshi was drawling over the despatch. Faizul Khan marked his awkwardness, and a sneer which he scarcely took pains to conceal crossed his haughty face. But it did not escape the Resident, whose eyes were wandering uneasily about the room; and remembering Harcourt's advice, he looked at Faizul Khan with a steady scowl which evidently discomposed the Pundrapore commandant. Taptee Rao saw this byplay, and enjoyed the discomfiture of his rival, making a mental resolution to turn the incident to account.

At the conclusion of the Munshi's prelection, Captain Jones, by Mr. Harcourt's direction, placed a *nuzzar* or present of a few gold coins, in the Begum's hand, who muttered something in Persian of her respect for the British Government, and her happiness to receive the distinguished Sahib who had been sent to shed light upon her court by his presence. The Resident read a few sentences in Persian from a paper which Mr. Harcourt's forethought had caused to be pinned to the inside of his cocked-hat, assuring the Princess of the friendship of Government, and guaranteeing the liberties and independence of Pundrapore. The ceremony was then virtually at an end, as the attendants served the company with *attar* and *pan*, and then ensued that awkward pause which always precedes the end of an Indian visit. Captain Jones waited for the Begum's permission to go, and the Begum was on thorns until Captain Jones would take his departure. At last Harcourt's winks and nods admonished his chief to break up the meeting, and he asked her Highness's permission to depart, which was graciously granted. The mass of silks then moved from the room, and the two officers took their departure, attended by old Taptee Rao, who was all bows and smiles for the new Resident, whose arrival, he declared, "was welcome as a rain-cloud in the thirsty month of Jeth."

"*Anglicé*, welcome as a wet blanket," muttered Harcourt, *sotto voce*; adding aloud, "Here comes that amiable individual, Faizul Khan, doing his visage the gross injustice of trying to make it look agreeable and benevolent; what can be in the wind now?" "O grandmamma, what great eyes you have got!" "The better to see you, my sweet little pet.' Upon which of us little Red Riding Hoods would the wolf like to sup?"

Faizul Khan heard the conclusion of Mr. Harcourt's remarks without understanding them in the least, although he was well acquainted with English. "Captain Sahib," he said, "Her Highness has sent me to beg that you will allow her to present to your Honour her child, the young Nawab. Her Highness awaits you in the *Dewan-i-khas* of the palace."

The *Dewan-i-khas*, or public drawing-room, was a large bare-looking apartment. Its furniture presented a curious mixture of European civilisation with Oriental barbarism. Venecred cane-bottomed chairs stood side by side with rich velvet couches. The walls were hung with tawdry Parisian prints of questionable delicacy, interspersed with the weapons which the late Nawab had borne when he rode with Holkar and Ameer Khan: and the floor was bare, with the exception of a patch in the middle covered by a rich Persian carpet of gaudy colours. Captain Jones had never set his foot in a Begum's drawing-room before, and he stood wondering at the curious pictures and the strange furniture, until he heard a rustle behind him, and the Begum entered carrying her son in her arms. Her figure, no longer concealed beneath a mass of drapery, was shown to its full advantage by the simple white robe wound gracefully round her body; and a *chudder*, or mantle of airy muslin—called "running water" from the fineness of its texture—was thrown carelessly over her head and shoulders, its spotless whiteness setting off the raven lustre of her luxuriant hair. Her face was fair—singularly fair for an Oriental; her features were small and delicately chiselled; and her eyes, the chief criterion of a native beauty, were large, lustrous, fawn-like, and shaded by exquisitely-pencilled lashes. The little head was proudly carried upon a lithe and shapely neck, and her hands were tiny and of delicate whiteness. The little Nawab had taken after his father rather than his beautiful mother, for his face was black and swarthy, and his neck thick as that of a bull calf. Captain Jones stood rapt in admiration of the Princess, and wondering how it was possible that so fair a creature could be as ruthless as Harcourt had represented her. Before he could acknowledge her presence, even by a bow, the Begum had thrown herself at the feet of the astonished officer, and held up her hands in an attitude of pathetic supplication.

"O Sahib!" she cried, "Allah has indeed been good to Pundrapore in sending you here to protect me and my helpless child. I have heard so much of your honour and valour that we can sleep sound under your protection. Graciously accept me and my son as the humblest of your slaves."

The Princess spoke English well; probably her intercourse with Captain Grantley had aided her to acquire this somewhat unusual branch of an Eastern lady's education.

"Madam, I mean your highness, I cannot bear to see you in this posture," stammered Jones, who devoutly wished that he had brought Harcourt with him; "I entreat you to rise and be seated. You may ever command my services in anything that relates to yourself or your territories, so far as consists with my duty to Government."

He took the Begum's hand and led her to a seat. "How fortunate I am, Captain Sahib, in having you sent here to aid me, a poor weak woman, in ruling this troublesome country!" said the Begum, turning her eyes full upon Jones with a look of soft blandishment. "Lord Blitzen Sahib, when at Pundrapore, said that your bravery was like that of Jamshid, and your justice renowned as King Naushirvan's."

"The devil he did," thought Jones. "It was very good of Sir George to say so, but how on earth could he have known it? He must have watched my career very closely to have such an intimate knowledge of me."

"I have many enemies, Sahib," continued the Begum. "They wish to take away the *musnud* from me and my son, and they tell lies of us to the Lord Sahib at Calcutta. How can I, a helpless widow, stand up against the words of the *Sahib log* (Englishmen)? But you will assist me; say that you will assist me! Oh protector of the poor, lay your hand upon the child's head and be a father to him."

Captain Jones, though much disconcerted by the idea of so close a relationship, did as he was requested, and promised that he would do his best to remove any misunderstanding between her Highness and the Government. The beauty and apparent helplessness of the Begum were making a considerable impression upon Jones's heart, and he mentally vowed that he would be her devoted knight and champion.

"You will not heed what Harcourt Sahib may say to you. He is deceived by Taptee Rao, my late lord's wicked minister, who hates me, and has sworn to take my life. He wishes to be regent himself. But now I may rely upon your honour and defy him.

Jones again assured her Highness of his disposition to assist her; and, begging permission to take his leave, he bowed himself out of the room, the Princess saluting him with profound salaams, and casting tender glances after him so long as he was in sight. Scarcely had the doors closed after the Resident, when the Begum sprang to her feet, set down the child upon the floor with a bump that made him squall lustily, and ran to the window overlooking the courtyard, where Captain Jones was already getting on horseback.

"Why have they sent that father of asses here?" she muttered in her native language, her little hands passionately clenched, and her eyes sparkling with rage. "Can the English Sircar have meant to throw dirt upon me by sending an unknown fool to reside at my court? Well, well, upon their own heads be the issue. I shall turn their insult to my own advantage, and *when the time comes* they will miss Jones Sahib less than a better officer." A smile of diabolical significance passed over the Begum's face as she said this, which boded no good to the officer who had just ridden out of the palace courtyard.

"It is utterly impossible that so lovely a woman can be so bad as they call her," soliloquized Jones, as he rode through the bazaar towards the Residency. "Harcourt must be mistaken, and I should not be surprised if that old villain Taptee Rao was at the bottom of all the slanders that have been raised upon her Highness; however, he won't deceive *me*. Who on earth could have believed that old Blitzen would have given me such a good character to the Begum? Though rough and *brusque* in his manners, Sir George is an officer of great penetration—of remarkable penetration, in fact—and he knows the service from head to tail, else he could not have known that I was the right man for Pundrapore. I think I ought to write and thank him for his good opinion."

And Captain Jones did write a most grateful letter to Sir George Blitzen, in which he returned his humble thanks for the favourable opinion his Excellency had expressed of him to the Begum, and concluded by saying that he should ever strive to perform his duty so as to merit the continuance of his Excellency's approbation.

Sir George read this epistle with a puzzled look, and then after a minute's reflection burst forth into a prolonged whistle. "See here, Springer!" he cried, tossing over the letter to his secretary. "The infernal jade has got that damned booby in her toils already. I never said a word about him. However, it's all right. Just give a hint to the Quartermaster-General to see that the Pundrapore routes are correctly laid down in the road-book, for if troops aren't wanted there before the *chota barsat* (early rains), my name isn't George Blitzen." And the gallant warrior expressed his satisfaction at the posture of affairs by a volley of oaths which need not be reproduced here.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A JAPANESE STORY.

ONCE on a time there dwelt in the country a fine young fellow who was well made, handsome, and clever. He had but one fault, and that was forgetfulness. Well, he lived on pleasantly till he was about seventeen years old, and then his father told him he ought to marry. Accordingly, an eligible maiden was found, and the formalities were arranged, the wedding-day came, and the wedding feast was spread. In came the young fellow with his bride, accompanied by a number of friends; they sat down, the food and drink were vigorously attacked, and the greatest good humour prevailed. The bridegroom himself set a very good example in that way, and drank cup-full after cup-full of liquor, till he had taken quite as much as was good for him. At this moment the guests departed, and he and his bride remained alone. Now, observe what came of his fault of forgetfulness. Looking round, he perceived the damsel seated in the room and was struck with astonishment. "Who are you?" said he. "Why, I believe I'm your wife," replied she. "Wife!" rejoined he, "but I don't remember ever having been married! All I remember is that a number of friends came to see me, and that I gave them a feast, and drank—and drank—oh! a large amount of liquor! Pray can you tell me why I am wearing such fine clothing to-day?" "I really don't know," said the bride, (who was also rather given to forgetfulness,) "I too have forgotten the circumstances, but perhaps we had better ask some one." So it was settled they should each ask their parents. The young man went to his father's room, and called "Father! Father!" "Well, what's the matter?" "Why, here's a strange girl in the house, who declares she's my wife! Do you know anything about the affair?" "Not I; I remember nothing of it:" (you see he too forgot). So these two remained in a state of great embarrassment. Meantime, the girl had gone out to ask her parents also. But on the way she forgot where they lived, and, calling to a chair-bearer who was passing, said, "Pray, sir, be good enough to tell me where I live." "Don't crack your jokes at me," replied the man. "But please tell me, for I've quite forgotten." "Why, if you yourself don't know, how should any one else know?" answered he, and, going away, he left her standing in the middle of the road. Here was a nice position for the young couple to be in, and it all arose, too, from their fault of forgetfulness!—*Japan Mail.*

MADAGASCAR IN 1871.

A HOVA WEDDING.

THE juvenile Hova is not always a loveable object. I would not have it understood that he is not frequently possessed of qualities which when known are calculated to beget regard, but as a rule he is an insufferable little nuisance. It is just possible that a system of training, if followed out at school, might instil into his mind some idea of good manners, as we understand the term, but, in the absence of any such attempt, he is one of the rudest and most impertinent little rascals I ever came across. He may not know it, perhaps, and may be perfectly well bred according to the Hova notion of politeness, though to my thinking he is capable of very considerable improvement. Rude and inquisitive as a boy, unlike wine he does not improve with age. At twenty he will enter your room and look over your shoulder while you are writing, take up and read your letters before your face, if you are simple enough to permit the liberty. The youngsters of the United States and some of the Australian Colonies are fast enough in all conscience, but the young Hova throws them into the shade altogether. He arrives at this desirable pitch partly by training, though he is still more largely indebted to nature for his impudent precocity. King Solomon, who said many wise things in his day, and did some foolish ones, has warned parents against a sparing use of the rod, but the Hovas generally disuse it altogether, probably from the circumstance of their being imperfectly acquainted with that King's writings. Although a Hova is unreasonably indulgent towards his children, the beautiful relationship that exists among us between parents and their offspring finds no place in a Malagasy household. Parents, although they may, and doubtless do, feel for their children the same natural affection as other people, allow them to grow up pretty much the same as weeds spring up in a garden. They are never severe with them, unless under strong provocation, while, on the other hand, I rarely remember to have seen a mother caress her child. I believe they have terms to denote the relationships between the various members of a family, but they are never used in the sense in which we use them. They describe the relationship between two persons, but they are never used in any other sense. It would seem as strange to them to hear a child say "mother," as it would to us did we hear a wee thing call its mother by her name.

At twelve a boy has become emancipated from parental control, or nearly so, and occupies in his father's house a position that would only be accorded to an English youth at twenty. If visitors are present, he joins in the conversation with perfect freedom, and is listened to with attention. He enjoys his tobacco, has friends, a personal attendant, writes letters, and pays visits. Should he happen to confer the latter distinction upon you, he will sit and put questions to you which you would yourself blush to ask an English lad of ten years old. At fourteen, or even earlier, this young hopeful takes unto himself a wife, and sets up an establishment. His courtship is conducted somewhat after the following fashion.

Having become smitten with the charms of a young lady, and feeling that marriage is the only cure for the disease, he either writes a letter, or sends a slave to inform her of his alarming condition. If he be of high rank he will send a verbal message merely, by the slave, but if the action does not compromise his dignity too much, he will certainly write a letter. In either case, his declaration of love will be accompanied by an offer of marriage. Assuming the fair one to be favourably disposed towards him, she will visit him privately at his house sometime during the next few days, when the important affair is discussed in all its details, and the marriage is usually agreed upon. Formerly the youthful candidates for matrimonial distinction were brought together for two or three weeks before marriage, but since they have professed religion, the young people generally take each other "for better for worse" without the perpetration of that scandal. The private conference having taken place, the young gentleman takes an early opportunity of speaking to his father and his family about the expected change in his prospects, and the lady gives her friends a similar mark of confidence. If the course of true love be permitted to run smoothly, a few days are suffered to elapse, when the father of the would-be bridegroom proceeds to the house of the fair enslaver's father, and formally asks her hand in marriage for his son. I believe there are certain formalities gone through, if the proposal is entertained, as to the lands, if any, dollars, bullocks and slaves, which are to be jointly contributed by both parents in order to give the young couple a proper start in the world, when the betrothal is considered complete. The marriage follows within a few days afterwards. In England it is the lady's privilege to "fix the day," and I believe she generally contrives to make this last exercise of her power as disagreeable and tantalizing to her unhappy lover, as she possibly can do. I do not approve of this plan. I like the Malagasy custom much better, it is so much more sensible, inasmuch as it enables the gentleman to escape annoyance, and no doubt consummates the wishes of the lady at an earlier period than her real or feigned bashfulness would otherwise permit. The bridegroom elect, having fixed the day to his own satisfaction, and, let us hope, the bride's also, next invites his friends to a grand banquet, which he proposes to give on the day of his marriage. They arrive at his house early on the important morning, and he then formally announces to them the nature of the joyous occasion which has brought them together, when congratulations flow in upon the happy man from every side in speeches of considerable length and by no means devoid of eloquence. Feasting and speechmaking are the order of the day, and I dare say there is as much eaten and drunk and quite as much nonsense talked, though not more, as there is at any English marriage breakfast.

In the meanwhile a somewhat similar scene is taking place at the house of the bride's father. All the friends of the family have been collected, and after the wonderful news has been imparted to them, which of course they now learn for the first time, and speeches of congratulation have been listened to, they seat themselves upon a mat round the room. In Malagasy dwelling houses the fireplace is supposed to be in the middle of the room. That is its proper place, though for convenience, especially small houses, it is in one corner. On occasions such as that at which we are now assisting, the position of the bride elect is at the north side of the fireplace, and there accordingly we find her seated, and looking as modest as she honestly can. She is young and not ill-looking. Unlike the women of most uncivilized nations, here is not a lot to call forth our pity or sympathy. In going from her father's roof to that of her husband she only exchanges the house of one protector for that of another. Her father has been indulgent and kind to her, as a rule, and we have no reason to suppose her future lord and master will be less so. She has been accustomed to have slaves to wait on her, and has been taught to spin and weave and sew as pastime; and she will continue to have slaves to do her bidding, and will continue to spin and weave and sew for amusement, while she gossips with a neighbour, or watches her young ones gambol about her. I take it to be a redeeming feature in the Hova character that their women are well treated, though of course they do not enjoy any of that chivalric consideration that marks our own intercourse with their sex. Nevertheless, the wife of a well bred Hova, uncivilized though he be, is an object to be envied by the ill-used drudges whom our lower classes call their wives.

Whilst we have been moralizing, the ladies have seated themselves in the room, the bride being on the north side of the imaginary hearthstone, and the principal character of the group. O! how the tongues of those women do clatter, and their laugh—well, it is by no means musical. A basin of water is set before each of the guests, of both sexes, in which they wash their their hands before they commence to feast—a wholesome practice, and one worthy of imitation by some of my own countrymen. The dainties of the feast next disappear under vigorous and repeated attacks, and all is jollity and good humour.

An hour before before sunset, or else after sundown, the bridegroom, accompanied by his family and a large retinue of friends, proceeds towards the house of his beloved. When they have arrived within a short distance of the house the party halts, and a messenger is despatched with a handsome red lamba as a present for the bride, and to announce their near approach. Of course, he comes upon the party in the midst of uproarious merriment, but as soon as he is announced a fit of propriety seizes every person present, and the women sit as demurely as a bevy of school girls when under the eye of their principal. Having delivered his errand, the messenger is told to return for the bridegroom, who does so accordingly. The party moves forward in obedience to the summons, and, on entering the house, the young gentleman seats himself by the side of the bride, whilst the remainder place themselves as they can.

Hovas never meet together without speech-making, and on this occasion there is plenty on both sides, far too lengthy for recapitulation here. I may mention, however, that the lady's father makes a proviso demanding that the first child shall belong not to its natural parents but to himself; he also stipulates that, in the event of his son-in-law becoming bankrupt, his wife and her children shall not be the slaves of his creditors. This is only a matter of prudent forethought, as, by the law of Madagascar, the person of a debtor may be seized and sold into slavery for debt—an arrangement I imagine that exercises a wholesome check against extravagance. Both these stipulations are mere figures of speech; the child never being claimed by the grandfather; and the laws of the country too severe to allow a woman and a healthy family of children to escape a creditor's clutches, the requisite number of dollars not being forthcoming. Perhaps there may be more meaning in a stipulation made and provided, in the event of the husband beating his wife, so as to maim her, or destroy her eyes, or nose, or teeth. All these ceremonies gone through, the bridegroom presents his father-in-law with money; it may be of one, or any number of dollars, according to his means and disposition to give. Whatever the sum may be, however, it is equally divided between the friends of the bride; and the friends who have accompanied the young gentleman are each pre ented with a piece of beef in return. The young bride is then borne off in triumph to her new home. She is accompanied by all her friends who, in addition to the friends and companions of the bridegroom, form a goodly procession. They are dressed in their best, and the company is a gleesome one. When they have arrived at the house, all the people who have accompanied the bride are presented with beef, as a return for that given to the friends of the husband. Having seen the lady duly installed in her home every one departs, except one female companion who remains to cheer and support the bashful maiden under the trying circumstances in which she finds herself placed.

Such are the leading features of a Hova marriage. If the young people have made a profession of Christianity the rites of the Church will be performed, either before or after the ceremony I have described. The choice of a wife is somewhat restricted, as a noble may only choose from his own grade or that below him. Royalty has special privileges, however, and may choose with greater freedom. Perhaps this latitude is only the consequence of former restrictions, some of which provided that a man might marry his sister, in order probably to avoid a multiplicity of claimants to the throne.—*Mauritius Paper.*

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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium ..... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under ate arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
INDIAN BRANCH.—CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
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RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.
Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent. of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.
Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—
1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of any other Company*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*
2nd.—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates in terms of this Company's Concession to the Army, full particulars of which may be obtained from the Manager on application.
These rates, which are as follows, will compare favourably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in India. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, if desired.

YEARLY PREMIUM FOR THE ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 REDUCIBLE TO ENGLISH RATE FROM DATE OF ARRIVAL AT ALEXANDRIA OR PORT SAID, HOMEWARD BOUND.

FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Age next Birthday.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	FOR SHORT PERIODS, viz. Age next Birthday.	For one year.	For three years.	For seven years.	Age next Birthday.
30	35 0 0	39 0 0	30				
35	38 0 0	42 0 0	35	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	35 & under 40
40	42 0 0	46 0 0	40 under 45				
45	48 0 0	54 0 0	45	29 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	40
50	55 0 0	62 0 0	50	33 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	45
			55	38 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	50

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*
Its Investments are all of a *reliable character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with 31st December 1870.
Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.
The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shown by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of the Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in India. Quotation, 165 per cent. premium—*vide Investor's Monthly Manual*, 30th December 1871.
Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders, 31st December 1867, will compare favourably with the Bonuses of other Offices.
Lives assured with the "Commercial Union" at Indian rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any part of the world* in time of peace.
Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.
The Company is *entirely free from amalgamations.*
The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
SUGGESTIONS TO AN INTENDING ASSURANT IN SELECTING AN ASSURANCE OFFICE.
1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of paid-up Capital is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against unexpected Losses, such as may be caused by an epidemic or other contingency.
2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies' Act of 1870.
3. Ascertain the rate of Interest upon which the Life valuations are based, and see that only the nett and not the gross Life Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the lower the rate of Interest assumed, the safer will be the position of the Office.
4. Enquire whether there have been any amalgamations with other Offices, and if so, *how many*, and full particulars concerning each. *An Office which is entirely free from amalgamations will generally be preferred.*
For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, Comparative Tables of Rates, Share Lists, and all further information apply to
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
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MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.
RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.
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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPAN